

You can Stop that Headache
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
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CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS
OPTICAL
28 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

March 19, 1920, Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 79.

March 19, 1920, Temperature 67.

THE CHINA MAIL
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
28 Des Voeux Rd. C.
Phone 57

No. 17,906,

九月

英一千九百零三年二月九日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

日九月正中庚大歲年九歲庚年

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
HOK UN—KOWLOON.

Marine and Land Engineers, Builders,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.

HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 10 B.H.P. to 60 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
TELEPHONE: Works K.41; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;
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TELEGRAMS: "SKYBOURNE".

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Agents in South China for—
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

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KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

Has been used with conspicuous success
in the treatment of Pneumonia, Bronchitis,
Sprains, Bruises, Boils, Burns, and in all
inflammatory conditions where local
treatment is required.

ANTISEPTIC and ANTIHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the
old-fashioned LINSEED POULTICES,
BLISTERS, PLASTERS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG and CHINA.

PIANOS

of Artistic Design
Charming Tone Quality
and Superior Workmanship.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 200 lbs net.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Diss Bros.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.

CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS
IN THE COLONY
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN "REVOLUTION."

BERLIN, March 14.
Dr. Kapp in a proclamation declares that Reichstag elections will be ordered immediately. Quiet is restored.

LONDON, March 14.

A telegram from Berlin reports a collision in the streets of Berlin between troops and workmen. Several persons were wounded and one killed. The arrest of Erzberger has been ordered. It is reported that the democratic party is joining the Majority and Independent Socialists against Kapp. This considerably weakens his position. Noske has gone to Saxony, where it is reported he has assumed command of the Saxon troops who are considered trustworthy.

BERLIN, March 14.

The streets are almost deserted, except for occasional military patrols. The workmen at the electric power-station have ceased work. Trams and underground railways are suspended. The city railway is not yet affected by the general strike. The water supply of Berlin was cut off this morning. It is expected the strike will spread in the course of the day, and completely bring everything to a standstill. Shortage of bread is already causing great concern. Censor Lincoln refuses to permit correspondents to telegraph abroad anything but facts. They are not allowed to express opinions.

BERLIN, March 14.

Hitherto there has been no hostility towards foreigners. Officers of the entente mission today in military motorcars have been allowed to pass the barricades. The entrance into the Wilhelmstrasse outside the British embassy is, however, barred with barbed-wire and protected by field and machine-guns. The ordinary Berliner has hitherto treated the revolution outwardly lightly but there is an undercurrent of uneasiness prevailing. It is opined that the agrarians will support the revolution and despatch large quantities of food to Berlin with a view of maintaining the prestige of the government.

The militia at Frankfort attacked the barracks where Noske's troops were quartered but were repelled. There has been considerable fighting in the streets of Dusseldorf between adherents of the old and new regime. The governments in southern Germany are combining to oppose the revolution.

THE COMPLICATED GAME.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.
Luettwitz in an interview stated they had 5,000 troops for the new government. He considered it urgently necessary to take action to protect Europe against Bolshevism, wherefore Germany must have an army much larger than the 100,000 permitted by the entente.

BRESLAU, March 14.

Breslau has adhered to the new Government. The governor has been arrested.

A general strike is reported to have been declared at Dortmund and Bochum.

The Governor of East Prussia and the commander of the first Reichswehr have issued a manifesto recognising the new Government.

Magdeburg learns from Weimar of a prolonged attempt to capture the postoffice. Rifles and handgrenades were used.

BERLIN, March 14.

It is reported that Fehrenbach, the president of the national assembly, has arrived at Stuttgart and convened a meeting of the national assembly there for March 16. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony have all refused to acknowledge the new Berlin government. A general strike is called for tomorrow at Breslau, Magdeburg, Nuremberg and Frankfort. There have been sanguinary encounters between workers and troops at Frankfort. The troops of Bavaria and Wurtemberg have declared allegiance to their respective governments.

LONDON, March 14.

It appears that the collision in the streets mentioned earlier occur at Frankfort and not in Berlin.

The Saxon government has issued a proclamation denouncing the new government at Berlin as a gang of mad, reactionary insurgents, and declaring that Germany is threatened with civil war and complete ruin. Any attempt to institute a military dictatorship in Berlin must be prevented by every means.

The commander of the navy at Kiel has placed the naval forces at the disposal of the new government. A few shots were exchanged between the torpedo-boats in harbour and workmen on the quays. Consequently, the marines cleared the quays.

BAUSSE, March 14.

The Premier stated that in view of events in Berlin, the Belgian Government had taken measures for completely safe-guarding the frontier.

BERLIN, March 14.

Herr von Jagow, the ex-foreign minister, has become foreign minister in the new Government.

The British chargé d'affaires at Berlin reports that there has been definite assurances that the Kapp government intends to adhere to the peace treaty.

Dr. von Kapp, addressing the foreign press correspondents, stated that Germany would loyally fulfil the treaty insofar as fulfilment was reconcilable with German honour and the country's economic future. He said the government took its stand on democracy, but added: "we have raised the black, white, and red flag to a place of honour. We shall put down any attempt at a general strike." He said the war criminals would be tried at Leipzig and that the censorship would shortly be relaxed.

The old government has gone to Stuttgart.

BERLIN, March 14.

The publication of all newspapers has been suspended until March 15 on the ground that important Government negotiations are pending with labour representatives. The democratic party in Leipzig has declared in favour of the old government. A general strike is proclaimed at Kiel and Osnabrück. The Right Socialists, Independent Socialists, and Trade Unions of Greater Berlin have declared a general strike. The large cities in Berlin are closed. The old minister of the interior from Dresden has issued a statement that all the federal states are backing up the old Government.

BERLIN, March 14.

Ebert's government has issued a manifesto from Dresden denouncing the insurrection as the work of Baltic adventurers. Predicting an early collapse it says its decrees are illegal and cannot be recognized.

(Continued on Page 5.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.
In the Senate, Mr. Lodge has introduced a substitute reservation to Article Ten, which, it is of opinion, does not weaken the original Republican reservation.

Several other Republicans have declared that they prefer the original reservation. Mr. Thomas has declared that if the Treaty becomes a campaign issue, both the great parties will split.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.
It is authoritatively reported that the French Government has asked the United States for an explanation concerning the statement in President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock, in which he asserted that the French militarist party was in the ascendant.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, March 13th.
The preamble to the Bill which the Government has introduced into the Chamber, re-establishing relations with the Vatican, lays down that there can be no discussion of the Lat. S. S. The separation of Church and State is definitely a part of French customs as well as laws. France desires representation at the Vatican, especially in connection with Near Eastern questions.

THE RECENT AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.
The majority report of the Commission enquiring into questions arising out of the recent coal strike recommends a 25 per cent. increase in wages and a corresponding advance in the price of coal. The labour representative on the Commission is standing out for a seven-hour day.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF COAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13th.
One hundred and twenty-five mine-owners and miners connected with the Central coal-field have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to raise the price of coal.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

LONDON, March 13th.
The Daily Chronicle states that the Royal Commission on Income Tax recommends that within the Empire double income tax shall be abolished. It is proposed that henceforward the tax on profits of trading concerns should be paid at the highest leviable rate in Great Britain or a Dominion, but no longer, in both.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES OR BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, March 13th.
The seriousness of the new wage demand by the miners is admitted in all quarters. It is estimated that it will incur an additional wage bill of £40,000,000 annually, and increase the price of coal by 3/- per ton.

Recent speeches by the miners' leaders indicate that the workers are frankly pursuing a policy of "sharing the swing." The present situation is controlled by the fact that bunker coal is fetching fabulous prices, and when competition forces down export prices a crisis is inevitable, as some coal is already selling at a loss.

The miners' secretary, Mr. Hodges, has publicly admitted in this connection that "we are engaged in an industry marching to bankruptcy. When exports fall to approximately normal, the mining industry will be bankrupt." The Times consequently emphasises that the real issue which the miners are endeavouring to force is nationalisation of bankruptcy.

The Government reply to the demand will given on March 24th.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 13th.
The Civil Service Estimates for 1920-1 amount to £57,000,000, being six times greater than in the last Peace year.

The total Estimates, including repayment of the Anglo-French loan, to the United States, is approximately £2,250,000,000.

STEELWORKERS STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, March 14th.
The steel workers strike which began on the 1st inst. has been settled. The men resume work unconditionally.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 13th.
In the International association football match played at Glasgow, Scotland defeated Ireland by 3 goals to nil.

In the rugby football match at Cardiff, Wales defeated Ireland by 28 points to 4.

A POLITICAL JUBILEE ACTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 26th.
Dr. Helfferich has been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks in a libel case in which he alleged that Herr Erbspöer utilized his ministerial position for private financial advantage.

AMERICA AND ARMENIA.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.
It is understood that the American Mission headed by General Harbord has recommended that the United States should accept a mandate for Armenia, but President Wilson has refused to publish the Mission's report, notwithstanding that the Senate has twice requested it.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHOE SALE

COMMENCING
MONDAY, 15th
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

USUAL PRICES \$15.00 and 18.00 pair
SALE PRICES

\$7.50, \$8.50 \$9.50 pair
CASH ONLY.

J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

Sole Agents

BREWER & CO.
28 Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 606.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection

FAIRALL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW MILLINERY.

READY TO WEAR HATS.

TEL. 644.

TEL. 644.

PORTABLE BOILERS WITH RUSTLESS INTERIORS.
WHITE GLAZED FIRE CLAY WASH-TUBS.

THE LATEST FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.PROPRIETORS
"Po-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. A. 4th & 5th Editions.
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"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
onTUESDAY,
March 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,A small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:-Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies.Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinières, Large
Kinkian Vases, Japanese Vases.
AndTwo Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms:- Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
onTUESDAY,
March 23, 1920, commencing
at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c.,
comprising:-Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Bulging Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands
&c., (teakwood), Side-
boards, Diner Wagons, Extended Dining
Tables and Chairs, &c., Diner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Bedding Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand. AlsoFour Pianos, One Enclosed Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
(All new goods and in small lots).
Terms:- Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),
onWEDNESDAY,
March 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at (Edencourt) No. 29, Cameron
Road, Kowloon,The Whole of The
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:-

Massive Teak Marble-top Sideboard,
Dinner Wagon, Large Extension Dining
Table with Leaves, Teakwood
Overmantels, Bookcase, Hallstand, &c.,
a large quantity of Dishes, and Tea
Crockery, &c., Teak Wardrobes, Three
Single Beds, Three Marble-top Wash-
stands and Bureaus, Shanghai Baths
and Commodes, over A Stove to good
condition, AndAbout 300 Pots and Plants.
On view from Tuesday, 23rd inst.
Catalogue will be issued.Terms:-
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

M. E. CHEUNG

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street, Tel. 1013.

Portrait taken in any
size desired.Photographic Supplies of
Every description.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA
MEETING OF THE SEASON
will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on
SATURDAY, the 20th instant,
commencing at 3 P.M.The Charge of Admission will be
\$1.00 for others than Members of the
Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana
Club.Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half
Price.The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Office of the
Company, St. George's Building, Chester
Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 20th day of March, 1920,
at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the
Directors for the year ending 31st December,
1919 and declaring a Dividend.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1920,
until SATURDAY, the 20th March,
1920, both days inclusive.By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a GENERAL MEETING of the
Members of the above Club will be
held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux
Road Central, Hongkong, on the 23rd
of March, 1920, at 5.15 P.M. to consider
the financial position of the Club
and other matters as detailed in the
notice posted in the Club premises
at Happy Valley, Fanling and
Deep Water Bay.NOTICE is also hereby given that at
the same time and place certain Resolu-
tions as detailed in the notices posted at
the Club premises at Happy Valley,
Fanling, and Deep Water Bay, will be
proposed an Extraordinary Resolu-
tions. Should they or some of them be passed
they will be submitted for confirmation
as special resolutions to a further Ex-
traordinary General Meeting which will
be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the above
Company will be held at the Office of the
General Agents, Pedder Street, on
WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December, 1919.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
the 10th to 14th March, both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the above
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Offices of the
Company, St. George's Building, No.
6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY,
the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for
the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the
General Manager for the year end-
ing 31st December, 1919, and electing
a Consulting Committee and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920,
until SATURDAY, the 27th March,
1920, both days inclusive.

SHewan, Tomes & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of Shareholders will be
held in the Office of the Company, 2
Queen's Building, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920, at
Noon, for consideration of the
Directors Report and Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December,
1919.The SHARE REGISTER and
TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED
from the 19th to the 27th March, 1920,
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES

TAIYO & CO., LTD.

No. 2, Wyndham St.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Sulzer Diesel
Engine 200 H.P. direct coupled to
a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specification
can be obtained at the office of the
Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's
Buildings. The Plant can be inspected
at the Company's Works, Wing Fung
Street, Wan Chai. The Company are
prepared to accept an offer for Engine
without the Alternator.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Bellies and
Morcombe Triple Expansion
400 H.P. Engines, direct coupled to
400 K.W. Direct Current Generators
or 75 cycle Alternators complete with
three Boilers, Condensing Plant
and Economiser. Full Specification
can be obtained at the office of the
Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's
Buildings. The Plant can be inspected
at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with
the office.

FOR SALE

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Buildings. The Plant can be inspected
at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with
the office.THE LOSS OF THE CLAN
GORDON.PUMPING OUT THE BALLAST
TANKS.

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S
BULL DOG BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.80
SPLITs per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

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SEE OUR WINDOWS.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

OF SERMONS.

Dr. Johnson found it necessary to urge men in a controversy to clear their minds of cant. "Johnson, thou shouldest not have been living in this hour—Englishmen have need of thee."

Happily, there is always the *China Mail*.

Man, did you ever know of a case in which a mere sermon did any good, except where it may have confirmed and strengthened the convictions of those already converted?

Did you now? Honest?

We are not thinking at the moment of pulpit sermons, though these might be included. We are thinking of political sermons, patriotic sermons, of propaganda.

Work.

They urge men to work, advise men to work, beg men to work. The simplest and most effective way would be to pay men to work; but that's different.

Production.

Long newspaper sermons, fervently patriotic, are preached on behalf of increasing production, by men who produce nothing, nothing but sermons.

Sample text: "The one big problem for the whole civilized world to solve is how to make people work, produce to the utmost."

Sample moral: "Shortening hours of labour, strikes, sabotage, hinder work, reduce production."

[It is almost possible to hear the rumbling and the buzzing of the machinery of the mighty intellect that produced those two cerebrations.]

"The wealth and prosperity of the nation depend on work and production."

However do they manage to make such erudite discoveries?

The one big problem is not how to make people work, but how to make them want to work. That is the way we look at it.

Why does a man work? As a means to some end. Wages? Why does he want wages? He doesn't. He wants the things that wages will buy.

If you want him to work harder, increase his desires, teach him a higher standard of living, and offer him the wages that are appropriate thereto. He will work fast enough and hard enough then.

ADVERSARIA.

There is, one Bolshevik atrocity, that can never be forgotten, that damns them, and that will ultimately prove their ruin. They have muzzled the expression of all honest opinion. Any party that does that, or tries to do it, is unsound at bottom. Free expression of opinion is the hallmark of a genuinely free people. That which cannot bear open discussion will not bear examination; whether it be a religious or a political faith. The Bolsheviks in their attitude toward the independent Press, are copying Tsardom. The French Press seems to be the freest in the world, the Chinese, American, and British next, in that order. Russia and Japan are among the "also rans," though the Japanese Press seems to be striving game to be what it should.

In one of our local MIRACLES, clubs there was an argument between an atheist and a churchman about miracles. "Our Bishop has \$300 a month," said the latter, "and he

keeps out of debt. It is a miracle how he does it."

"Father," said the Editor's little boy, interrupting him at his amateur carpentry. "How long do bees live?" "I don't know, my son," said the carpenter. "Ask the Adversary. He's had one in his bonnet for many years."

We had a feeble joke in this column yesterday about an "Irishman" with an Indian name. There's many a true word spoken that way. The Indians and the Irish have one thing in common: Both want "self-determination," and both are dissatisfied with what has been offered them. Mr. Satyamurthy in the London *Herald* says the new Indian "Home Rule" Bill franchises only one and a half per cent. of the population; it ignores women and labour; it gives too much representation to vested interests; it leaves an irresponsible bureaucracy with the power of the purse; and it introduces an unprecedented diarchy. Couple that with the bunch of Indians who want us to love and cherish Turkey, and you'll realize that Sinn Fein and Carsonians are not peculiar to Erin.

How quickly the CHANCE FOR hatreds and the KAISER, are forgotten. Because he is of royal blood, things have been so wangled that the Kaiser is not to be seriously punished. Because the wingers have more to hope from Tsardom than from Bolshevism, and because the German proletariat has shown itself Bolshevistically minded since the war, they will now, you will see, support the reactionary "revolution" in Germany. The vital parts of the Treaty of Versailles, clipping the claws of German militarism, will become a wash-out, "in order to save Europe from Bolshevism." It is even possible that the Kaiser may yet be given his throne again, also "to save Europe."

We encounter in the HISTORY course of some miscellaneous reading the statement that "the Pilgrim Fathers were God-fearing men of faith and courage who stood for loyalty to God and service to humanity." Hitherto we have seen them as narrow minded, ignorant, pig-headed, arrogant, intolerant, self-willed bigots who were essentially impure and horribly cruel. We have always hitherto regretted that the Mayflower did not sink with all hands. The new testament opens up a promising field for historical controversy.

Sir Oliver Lodge is STR OLIVER in America lecturing about LOGIC. He is not lecturing about subjects he understands, but about spiritualism. So the bright American papers were compelled to point out that under Production many would welcome any movement towards re-establishing communion with the spirits.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 11d.

A meeting of the Green Island Cement Company is to be held tomorrow.

Dances take place at the Repulse Bay Hotel to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Entries close to-morrow for the Chinese Recreation Club tennis tournament.

Claims against the ss. "Swazi" will not be recognised if presented after to-morrow.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club holds its first meeting at Happy Valley to-morrow, commencing at 3 p.m.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 6, amounted to 58,842 tons and the sales during the period to 73,223 tons.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Irving with picking the pocket of a companion in Yaumati yesterday, while the complainant was waiting a fortune teller. He pleaded "not guilty" and said he found the money outside a latrine in the morning. Three months hard labour.

Sgt. McAlvie this morning charged a Chinese with obstructing a Chinese detective whilst in the performance of his duty. The defendant denied the charge. The sergeant said that the defendant and several other men were crowded around a vegetable hawk in the crowd, when the detective came up, and tried to get to the hawk, whom he suspected did not have a licence. The defendant obstructed him, and thus gave the hawk a chance to go away. The defendant said he resented the way the detective pushed him, and remonstrated with him. He did not intend to obstruct the detective in the execution of his duty. Mr. Smith imposed a fine of \$10.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI WIRE.
[China Mail SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, March 19.
A committee appointed to look into vice conditions at Shanghai has issued a report. Its recommendations include a proposed conference of educational authorities of Shanghai and neighbourhood to investigate thoroughly the advisability of teaching social hygiene in schools.

BIG TROUBLE AT KIUKIANG.

U.S. MARINES LAND.
[China Mail SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, March 19.
Reports of grave trouble in Kiukiang, have reached here. There was a collision between the municipal police and coolies. One coolie was killed. American marines landed at the request of the British consul, but were later withdrawn in deference to a Chinese request. Martial law was proclaimed. The Chinese are incensed. A boycott has been declared. Total stagnation of business is reported.

thought, to accept the invitation to go round the buildings to see that the school was so crowded that good work must be exceptionally difficult. He had hoped to have been able to tell them more exactly what he had proposed that Government should do with regard to the provision of a new site, but owing to the great difficulty at the present time to get answers to communications sent to England, he had been waiting rather longer than he had expected to receive a reply to the proposals he had put before the Secretary of State. He could not, therefore, till he received the approval of the Secretary of State, inform them what had been suggested, but he could say without hesitation that the proposals which he had put before the Secretary of State, and which he had every reason to suppose would be accepted, would not be found in any way to be ungenerous and so far as it was in the power of the Government they were doing all they could to facilitate the establishment of a school on the new site where they would be able to carry on, and he hoped, extend the excellent work that had been done for the last half century. (Applause) But there was one point he wished particularly to emphasise and that was that the establishment of a new school, with suitable buildings and playing fields would mean an expenditure of a very large sum of money. The Government would do its best, but it could not be expected to do everything and there would be a most urgent need for all former supporters of the school to adhere to the traditions of the past, and, with the new supporters, come forward and assist the school. It was not only a question of buildings and other matters which would cost money but he thought, and the Chairman would agree with him, that the real necessity of the school was an Endowment Fund. That would mean that the school could do more satisfactory work if it was not living continuously from hand to mouth. If any prospective benefactor of the school had any doubt as to what use the money would be put to he could only suggest to him that he should not examine the school to arrive almost at once. In January we lost a highly esteemed member of our staff in the death of Miss Goggin, and I am sure that all connected with the school sympathise deeply with Mrs. Goggin and her family in their loss. In January we also lost through death one of our masters, Mr. Hayes, who had been with us about a year. During that time he had become much known and he leaves many friends behind him. Our headmaster, Mr. Featherstone, left for England with Mrs. Featherstone in October for a well earned furlough and also to choose masters to make up the numbers of our staff. Nobody appreciates more than I do the high value of the work being done by Mr. Featherstone. I am confident that the high tone existing in our school is to a very large extent due to his work and influence. I cannot speak too highly of the great work that has been done and is being done by Mr. Sykes; any words of praise that I might give would be superfluous, for his devotion to the school is so well known to you. During his twenty-one years of service he has made a mark on the school which will never be effaced; although he will be leaving us before long, I am endeavouring to put off the evil day, but I am afraid we cannot hold him much longer. We are glad to welcome Miss Hailey, who has just returned from Australia, well known to us by her previous service in Hongkong, and no word of introduction is needed. Two lady teachers and two masters have joined our temporary staff this term, and I feel that we are fortunate in securing their services. Miss Benson, who is distinguished by her literary work, comes to us from California University and London; Mrs. Connor comes with experience of teaching in

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

The annual prize and speech day of the Diocesan Boys' School took place in the spacious hall of the school last evening. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by H.E. the Governor, Mr. Ross Thomson, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Rev. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Pearce, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Capt. H. McGrath, Mr. J. P. Jones and the Headmaster, the Rev. J. S. Stearn. A large gathering of the parents and friends of the students was also present.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The Rev. Mr. Stearn, Headmaster, read the following report:—When Mr. Featherstone left for England last October, it was with some reluctance that I consented to act as Headmaster to the Diocesan Boys' School, for I had clearly before me the fact that not only was our school one of the oldest and most illustrious in the Far East, but that its distinguished scholarship in the past had brought it to a very conspicuous position in the front rank of education. There is no doubt that during its fifty-one years of existence, it has been one of the greatest educating factors not only in Hongkong but throughout the Far East; wherever one travels in this part of the globe, one finds Diocesan old boys, occupying important positions, and cherishing in their hearts a true affection for the old school which has given them a sound education with which to face the world. Consequently, I say, I was somewhat reluctant to undertake the responsibility of endeavouring to maintain the high standard of efficiency which exists in the school; however, owing to the loyal help of our staff, I believe we are still doing well and I have great hopes for our future.

We live in an age when every one gives the deepest consideration to education: in these days we are all ardent students following the great movements in favour of a better education, and being connected with an English School, we cannot help looking to the homeland to see what is taking place in our schools and universities. There is no doubt that in England a new order of things is rapidly coming into being, and far-reaching changes are not only being advocated but are being put into practice. We, who live in this grand British Colony, need to beware that we do not get left behind in this great forward movement; for the status of the Hongkong of the future depends to a great extent on the present education of her citizens. There are great schemes afoot with regard to our new school, and new buildings are essential if we are to keep pace with the times and our opportunities; although it is rather tedious waiting for the actual work to commence, I am told emphatically that all is progressing splendidly, and that operations will commence very soon. There is no doubt that if we are to do our part satisfactorily in Hongkong, we must have decent buildings, decent equipment, decent sports accommodation, and a thoroughly competent staff of masters who will put themselves heart and soul into the life of the school. When we get men out from home we must make sure that they are good men, and when we get them here we must make them happy and contented; otherwise we cannot obtain our goal.

Staff.—With regard to our working

efficiency, I have very little to report beyond that fact that we have been forced to work with a depleted staff, but that we are expecting new masters to arrive almost at once. In January we lost a highly esteemed member of our staff in the death of Miss Goggin, and I am sure that all connected with the school sympathise deeply with Mrs. Goggin and her family in their loss. In January we also lost through death one of our masters, Mr. Hayes, who had been with us about a year. During that time he had become much known and he leaves many friends behind him. Our headmaster, Mr. Featherstone, left for England with Mrs. Featherstone in October for a well earned furlough and also to choose masters to make up the numbers of our staff. Nobody appreciates more than I do the high value of the work being done by Mr. Featherstone. I am confident that the high tone existing in our school is to a very large extent due to his work and influence. I cannot speak too highly of the great work that has been done and is being done by Mr. Sykes; any words of praise that I might give would be superfluous, for his devotion to the school is so well known to you. During his twenty-one years of service he has made a mark on the school which will never be effaced; although he will be leaving us before long, I am endeavouring to put off the evil day, but I am afraid we cannot hold him much longer. We are glad to welcome Miss Hailey, who has just returned from Australia, well known to us by her previous service in Hongkong, and no word of introduction is needed. Two lady teachers and two masters have joined our temporary staff this term, and I feel that we are fortunate in securing their services. Miss Benson, who is distinguished by her literary work, comes to us from California University and London; Mrs. Connor comes with experience of teaching in

the homeland; Mr. Stearn comes with an experience of business life; Mr. Jackson, who is one of our old boys at the University, is filling a vacancy until the arrival of new masters.

School Work.—A survey of the work done during the past year shows that we are still maintaining a high standard of education, and our examination results are excellent. Much time is given to spoken English, and lately we have made great strides in this direction; this is of enormous value to those who are accustomed to speak Chinese outside the school, and is fully appreciated by the parents and guardians of our students. At the present time we are giving an important place to Chemistry, Physics, and Science, in general, and in the four classes where these subjects are taught splendid work is being done.

In the Hongkong Matriculation, Senior, and Junior Examinations, we have done remarkably well, and comments on the published lists are unnecessary. One of the most noteworthy facts to do with the work of the past year is that we have won two scholarships.

This is the first time we have applied, and we are especially gratified to find that out of four scholarships awarded we secured two.

Good work in a school depends not only on the scholarship of its masters, but to a great extent on the establishment of good discipline. I believe that our school has always been noted for its splendid discipline, and in past records one finds the Inspector's Report giving such remarks as "Very Satisfactory" and "Very Good" on this score, this last year the report on discipline was "Excellent."

Sports.—Although we cannot boast of any great achievement on the playing fields, there has undoubtedly been enthusiasm displayed in this direction. I notice that it was reported previously that more spirit de corps was needed, and although I feel that it is still true to a certain degree, yet during the recent Football and Volley Ball Season it has given one much satisfaction to see that the whole school has shown a lively interest in the games and results. We have not earned any great distinction in any branch of sport but we have not done badly either, and I am satisfied that our sportsmanship is good; it has been splendid to notice that even when there was no chance of victory because our teams were not strong enough, yet our boys turned out cheerfully for the love of the game, even though they went to certain defeat. That, I feel, indicates a true sporting spirit. In connection with sport, I must mention Mr. Mohler's name. He is a very busy man, but in spite of all his work he always finds time to come to the school and coach the boys in Volley Ball; our best thanks is due to him for his great kindness.

Health.—The school is to be congratulated on the general healthiness of its students. The healthy appearance and the splendid physique of our boys has been a subject of remark by strangers, and the school may well be proud of such compliments. Good health is of the utmost importance in a school, and good work cannot be done without it—make's special point of instructing our students in the subject of the ways of obtaining and maintaining health, and one is gratified to see visible results. Our boarders have a very clear health roll, and it is quite noticeable that very few of our boarders are absent from duties through sickness.

Old Boys.—It was with extreme pleasure and pride that many of us saw a great honour conferred on one of our boys a short time ago. Those of us who were present at the University Congregation in January witnessed the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. E. Thomas, and I am sure the school, together with all its friends, is proud of his distinguished attainments. It is not my purpose to commence to eulogise the work of particular old boys, for there would be no end to such a task, but one cannot speak of the past boys without mention of the name of Dr. Thomas. When one considers the vast numbers of boys who have passed through the Diocesan School, it is really remarkable that there has been no old boys' society. Societies have been formed at various times, I believe, but they seem to have fizzled. News of old boys in various parts of the world is constantly reaching us, and sometimes the old boys themselves come to visit the old school but no binding link has been established and maintained. Recently an effort has been made to remedy this defect. The movements started with a few "old boy" undergraduates meeting at the school in January, to discuss the possibility of forming what was to be called a Diocesan Old Boys' Association. From the first there was no doubt that they meant business, and without further delay a committee was started in connection with those who were members of the Hongkong University, but it was made perfectly clear that it was intended that the new society was to be the commencement of a far greater movement which should include all past students of the Diocesan School. This new society is now flourishing, and its members are anxious that a society including all old boys may be started as soon as possible, so that they may link up their society with it.

Our Friends.—One cannot make mention of our present friends with referring especially to one of our

great friends of the past whom we have lost by death. I refer to the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who was not only one of our old boys but one of our keenest supporters. He was interested in everything that was done in connection with the school, and was ready with support, financially or otherwise, in any project that was undertaken. Our thanks are due to all those who are so ready help up at all times, especially to the members of our Committee, the doctors and nurses at the Government Civil Hospital, and the prize donors. Dr. McKenna and Dr. To are most generous in their treatment of the boys, so that not only the staff and Committee but all parents and guardians owe them a deep debt of gratitude.

At this time one cannot refrain from mentioning the good work that has been done by our Bishop. He is now doing his last duties amongst us as our diocesan, and we are feel deep thankfulness for what he has done for the school. Although I have not been here long, I am conscious of having received most sympathetic treatment, which has been of real service to me in the performance of my duties in the school. Both the Bishop and Mrs. Lander are leaving behind them a very large circle of friends; we of the Diocesan School claim to be members of that circle, and it is with sincere regret that we say goodbye to them.

After making reference to the loss sustained by the school by the death of Mr. Chan Kai Ming, and to the regret which was felt at the impending departure of the Bishop and Mrs. Lander, Mr. Stearn said:—In conclusion I would say that although I believe the school is in a most healthy and flourishing condition, I also feel the necessity for many far-reaching improvements: such improvements might easily be called sweeping changes, and if we are to keep pace with the times all we who are interested in the school must see to these things. I believe that most of us are alive to this fact, but I suppose most of us are patiently awaiting the erection of our new buildings at Yaumati which will be the impetus for future activity. When the time comes for action, and it will be very soon, we must do the best that we possibly can, and I appeal to all old boys throughout the land, together with their parents and friends, to come forward with all the help they can for their great cause of education.

His Lordship, Bishop Lander, thanked Mr. Stearn for the very kind reference he had made to him in his interesting report. He assured them all that he had always felt it a pride

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The governments of Bavaria and Baden and Wurtemburg have issued proclamations declaring that they are opposed to the unconstitutional machinations of reactionaries and that they recognise only the imperial government and national assembly wherein their peoples concur. Meanwhile, a general strike is proclaimed at Frankfurt and Hamburg, where great processions of workers are parading the streets. The workers of the Ruhr basin are opposed to a general strike.

Foch, Sir Henry Wilson, and the American commander are having a conference at Mayence, the French Rhine army headquarters, to-morrow.

The new imperial chancellor Kapp has issued a lengthy proclamation charging the old government with corruption. He declares it is incapable of warding off Bolshevism which is threatening. He alleges that the national assembly continued to govern without a mandate and illegally postponed the elections. The proclamation promises that the financial conditions in the federal states will be constitutionally restored; the war loans will be safeguarded and repayments begun. Economic freedom will be restored to landed property which will be properly taxed. Strikes and sabotage will be ruthlessly suppressed. The government would hold the balance between capitalism and labour, shielding the worker against servitude. "Work is the principal duty of every man. Germany shall be a moral community of labour."

BERLIN, March 13.

At nine this morning the Vorwärts offices were occupied by a public security guard. The semi-official news agency has provisionally suspended its services between the provinces and foreign countries. A proclamation has been issued stating that the Noske government has ceased to exist, and that the entire authority has passed into the hands of Kapp as imperial chancellor. The Prussian premier, who appointed the infantry general Baron von Luettwitz, a well-known reactionary, as military commander in chief of the new government of "order, freedom, and action" being formed, issues the proclamation signed von Luettwitz and Kapp. Ebert and Noske have issued a manifesto summoning the workers to a general strike.

Prior to the fall of the Noske government, the semi-official news agency announced that General von Oldershausen had negotiated with the naval brigade in the course of the night. His demands were discussed by the cabinet which sat till early morning. His demands were subsequently rejected. Thereupon troops entered Berlin and occupied the Wilhelmstrasse.

PROFITEERING IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

LONDON, March 16.

The report of the sub committee that has been enquiring about alleged profiteering in the electric lamp industry finds the existence of a trade combination including 90 to 95 per cent. of the industry. It is controlling factors and retailers, fixing prices at all stages, and regulating the output. The report considers that the standard vacuum lamps now sold to the public at three shillings could be sold at two shillings and still leave a satisfactory working profit. Also the trading discounts are considerably higher than is necessary, and should be reduced. The report further states that one and a quarter million half-watt lamps sold to the public in 1918 at 12s. 6d. each were purchased in Holland by the Trust at about three shillings each. They would have left an ample margin of profit at eight shillings. The report finds a possibility of an international combination comprising British, Dutch, and American manufacturers dominating prices over a considerable part of the world, and recommends that the operations of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

WITH THE OBJECT?

LONDON, March 14.

It is announced that a powerful syndicate has purchased from the Disposal Board for £100,000,000 all the surplus aircraft material in Britain, including 10,000 aeroplanes and 35,000 new aeroplane engines, with the object of maintaining British aerial supremacy.

REDUCING U.S. NAVAL PLANS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

In the interest of economy the naval sub-committee has rejected Mr. Daniels' naval programme and approved instead an appropriation of \$72,000,000 to continue the 1918 programme.

HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

Budapest reports that a new Hungarian cabinet has been formed with Semadam as premier and Count Gefekl, foreign minister.

OBITUARY.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

We are requested to announce that those intending to join the New Volunteer Corps and who have not yet sent in their names should do so without further delay in order that the election of officers and N.C.O.s may commence.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The ss. KEEMUN, due here Mar. 27 from Europe and sails for Tientsin and Japan, Mar. 28.

The ss. NORE, left London Feb. 13 and is due here via Colombo, Peiping and Singapore Mar. 28.

The ss. TELEMAKHUS, due here April 6 from Europe and sails for Shanghai and Japan, April 6.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Conch Rome medy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opium and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BATTERY PATH CASE.

Mr. A. E. Hall mentioned to the Magistrate this morning the case of the Chinese youth charged with indecency towards ladies. Counsel said that since the last hearing, the defendant had admitted the offence to him and he therefore wished to enter a plea of "guilty." He had seen the C.S.P., on the matter this morning; and they had both agreed that, subject to His Worship's approval, the defendant should be birched and then, after the necessary 48 hours' confinement, be discharged. Counsel said the defendant's mother had undertaken to send him back to the country immediately the case was over. Counsel said the defendant was a minor, and the Court could, on behalf of the mother, order the birching.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to 12 strokes of the birch and 48 hours' confinement.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, March 30th 1920, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:-

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

2. To elect a New Committee.

3. To transact any General business.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 18, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST AND STENOGRAFHER APPLY to Shawan, Touce & Co.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH EDARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hawker Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, March 29th, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,

G. H. P. HAY,

Chairman.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hawker Club will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of March, 1920, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting, when a Resolution as detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1920.

By Order of the General Committee,

C. H. P. HAY,

Chairman.

Hongkong, March 18, 1920.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A few pieces of very fine Canton Blackwood ware,

Comprising:-

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, card table, opium stool, silver cabinet, corner, whatnots, teapots & flower

On view from Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

FRIDAY, March 26, 1920,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 17 Humphreys Building,

Kowloon.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising of:-

Very finely carved blackwood couch,

silver cabinet, chairs, stools, teak hat-

stand & music cabinet with bevelled

mirrors, casement curtains, electric

ceilings & table fans, electric fittings,

engravings, ornaments, carpets & rugs,

etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs,

teak sideboard and dinner wagon

bevelled mirrors, teak card table &

occasional tables, roll top desk, crock-

ery, glassware, cutlery, etc. etc.

Double and single brass & iron bed-

stands, teak double & single wardrobes

with bevelled mirrors, teak marble top

dressing table, and washstands, teak

couch & chairs, toilet set, etc. etc.

including one very fine camphorwood

Bedroom suite.

Also

Pots plants, bamboo blinds,

pantry & kitchen requisites,

And

1. American Ice Cb.

On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

WE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY, March 25, 1920,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

& Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising:-

Marocco covered corner couch, var-

chairs, carved cherrywood curio cabinet,

teak flower stands, teak occasional

tables, dining chairs, carpets, rugs,

pictures, vases, ornaments, teak writing

table, marble clock, electric ceiling &

table fans, brass flower pots, elec-

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Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

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BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.

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MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY

SUSHU MARU Thursday, 25th March.

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Friday, 10th March.

Wednesday, 24th March.

Saturday, 10th April.

Regular Monthly service.

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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KUSKU MARU Friday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY—

SUSHU MARU Thursday, 25th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

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"BANCA"	6,000	25th Mar.	MARSEILLES LONDON & A'WARP.
"KAIWA"	9,000	4th April.	MARSEILLES & LONDON via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	25th Mar. 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th April	Sabakau, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 10th March, at Noon.
EAGA MARU ... Friday, 2nd April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... End of April.
TSUYAMA MARU ... End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOBA MARU ... Beginning of April.
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) ... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 25th Mar., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Marmora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOBA MARU ... End of March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SEIN YO MARU ... Saturday, 20th March.

SEINZU MARU ... Friday, 2nd April.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Sunday, 28th March.

RANGOON MARU ... Friday, 2nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 26th March, at 11 a.m.

TENSHIN MARU ... Wednesday, 31st March.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

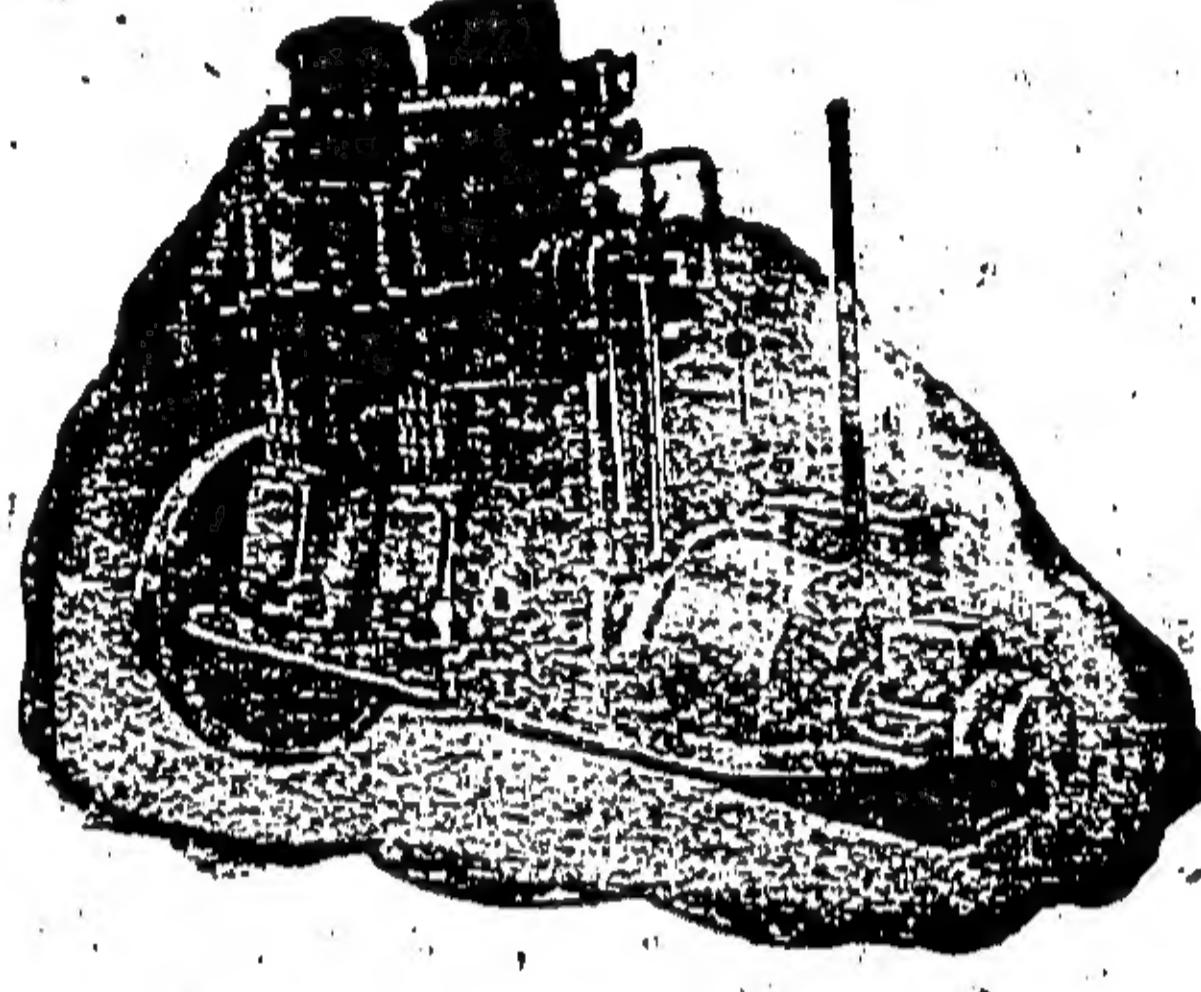
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TELEPHONE NO. 551 & 553.

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DESCRIPTION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR WHICH APPT'D	TO BE DEPARTED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Ecuador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Networking	China Mail & Co. Ltd.	On 2nd March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	The Admiral Lines	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	About 15th March.
Victoria, Victoria, Seattle & Tacoma.	Elton	The Admiral Lines	About 15th March.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shat. &c.	The Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Tajima Maru	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 29th March.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Montague	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 29th March.
New York via Shet.	Empress of Japan	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st May.
New York via Panama	Saiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th April.
New York via Panama	Lucco	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 10th March.
Portland	Pawlett	The Admiral Lines	About 10th March.
New York via Panama	Munster Castle	Dowdall & Co. Ltd.	On 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th March.
Shanghai and Kobe	Madras	P. & J. L. Ltd.	On 24th Mar., at 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Taingtau	Tingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th March.
Swatow & Bangkok	Luchow	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Hakodate Maru	Java-China-Japan Lin.	On 1st April.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Doll	Van Waerwijk	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Acutung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
London & Colombo	London	Douwell & Co. Ltd.	On 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
London & Antwerp	London	P. & J. L. Ltd.	On 24th Mar., at 9 a.m.
London via Singapore	City of Norwich	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th March.
London via Singapore	Saint Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
London via Singapore	Andes Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via Singapore	Shidzuki Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via Singapore	Taomega Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st April.
London via Singapore	Banca	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 1st April.
London via Singapore	Sosha Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st March.

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TROUSERS — SOCKS — SCARVES.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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DISHONEST POLICE CASHIER.

Before Mr. Irving at the Magistrate at noon to-day, the case in which Chan Pui, the Police accountant was charged with the embezzlement of \$32,000, the property of the Police Department, and \$12,000, the property of the Police Canteen fund, was concluded.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, amended the original charges to cover a little less than \$8,000.

The defendant was then charged in five counts; that he on the 29th November, 1919, in his capacity of Police accountant, and by virtue of which employment he was in receipt, custody, management or control of certain sums of money, did embezzle the sums of \$320.10, \$3,891.98, \$1,172.73, \$757.10 and \$1,681.18.

The defendant pleaded "guilty" to all the five charges.

Mr. Wolfe said that the sums mentioned in the five charges totalled roughly, not quite \$8,000. Although the account books showed that a much larger sum had been embezzled, he charged the defendant with the embezzlement of \$8,000 only, because he could prove the defendant's guilt in respect to the five sums of money mentioned in the charges before his Worship, to the hilt. Mr. Wolfe then proceeded to explain the charges, and said with regard to the first charge, that it was part of the defendant's duties, as Police accountant, to collect money on behalf of deceased Police officers. The sum mentioned in the charge was the personal effects of a deceased sergeant. Witness said he had looked into the defendant's cash box at the time he absconded, and had found five 21 notes, as entered in the account books, but the \$320.10, which should also have been there, was missing. With regard to the second charge, Mr. Wolfe said the sum mentioned represented the pay of Police officers stationed in the New Territories. On the 29th November, witness signed a cheque for \$3,891.98, made payable to the defendant, as Police accountant, and gave it to him to pay the salaries of the New Territory officers. It was the duty of the defendant to cash that cheque and then distribute the money, and put it in the various boxes provided for the purpose, and forward the boxes either by launch or by train, to the various stations in the New Territory. The defendant cashed the cheque, but the money was never distributed. The sum mentioned in the third charge, said Mr. Wolfe, represented the wages of Indian watchmen employed by private firms. It was arranged, in order that the Police might have control over the watchmen employed by the various firms in town, that the firms pay the watchmen's salaries to the Police, and the latter pay them to the watchmen. It was the defendant's duty to pay the watchmen, but he did not do so. The \$757.10 mentioned in the fourth charge, represented the balance of the Fire Brigade pay, which the defendant was also responsible to pay out. He paid some of the men, but when the office closed on the evening of November 29, the major part of the money was still in the defendant's custody, and was not forthcoming on the following morning, when the defendant absconded. The \$1,681.18 mentioned in the fifth charge, said Mr. Wolfe, was the property of the Police Canteen fund. In his capacity of Police accountant, the defendant should receive from the Store Sergeant, who is in charge of the canteen, the day's takings, and pay the money into the bank. When the defendant received the day's takings for November 29, he issued a receipt for that amount, but did not credit it to the Canteen fund as he should have done.

Addressing his Worship before sentence was passed, Mr. Leo d'Almada said:—The defendant has pleaded guilty to all the charges, and he throws himself entirely on the mercy of the Court. A man on the verge of 50 years of age, he left school 31 years ago, joined the public services of this Colony as a junior clerk in the office of the Government Assessor, and by his integrity, zeal and assiduity, he has risen from his humble position to the highest grade of citizenship which is possible for any subordinate officer of the

Cotton or Flannel in all sizes.

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Mr. D. G. Stanley ... 2

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Mr. G. Walker ... 5

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Mr. Sam Ki Fan ... 2

Mr. W. Von Asche ... 5

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Mr. Lai Cheung ... 2

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OUR LOCAL POETS.

HOW SUBLIME!

The breeze is sweet, fragrant at Shoo Kung Po Valley.

And the bird on its wing sings at the peep of day;

How sublime is the sunshine, when time ushers new

Life into a mortal's soul that once was gay!

Come; oh life and sweet thought, return to me,

And efface my grief that is as vast as the sea;

The world is full of tears and yet how sweet it is to live

And to realize the days when my thought fares upon the lea!

Such is the thought of a patient at St. Paul's Hospital,

Such is the flight of his imagination that will never fall;

How sublime it is to live when life means Joy,

And when the world is full of smiles; shall we not hear His call?

ESANIP.

Hongkong, March 18.

PONIES AT WORK.

The following times recorded, all gallops being on the Sand Course.

Burning Daylight (2 miles).—1.09.4

1.40. Mr. Moonshine (last 2 miles).—33, 1.07.1, 1.40.

Target (2 miles).—33, 1.07.1, 1.40.2.

Ludlow (2 miles).—38, 1.10, 1.43.

Slam (2 miles).—1.42.

Ilesman (2 miles).—35.3, 1.11.3.

1.46.1.

Willie and Supper Dance (2 miles).—36.4, 1.11, 1.45.2.

Brutus (1 mile).—1.42, 2.15.

Alexander and Holburn (2 miles).—34.3, 1.09.2, 1.40.1.

Scotia Dahlia (2 miles).—38.1, 1.12.2.

1.45.3.

Wee Mouse (2 miles).—36.3, 1.11, 1.44.

Moonshine (1 1/2 miles).—49, 1.25.2,

2.04, 2.42, 3.13.

Sandmartin (2 miles).—33.4, 1.04.4.

Algerian Chief (2 miles).—39, 1.13, 1.46.2.

Geordie Mac (2 miles).—1.09, 1.42.

Savernake (2 miles).—37.1, 1.14.1, 1.47.1.

Loura (2 miles).—34.3, 1.09, 1.37.4.

Blackbird Dahlia (2 miles).—36.2,

1.10, 1.44.1, 2.19.4.

Wakeford and Tredegar (2 miles).—35, 1.09, 1.43.3.

35, 1.09, 1.43.3.

MARIE TEMPEST AS "PENELOPE."

A GOOD OPENING SHOW.

Long before the time appointed for the performance, strings of chairs could be seen coming down from the Peak and Garden Road. One could feel that something unusual was in the air; even the most "blags" from our colony were looking forward to an artistic treat.

The performance began very punctually at 9.15 and we are glad to say that everybody was already seated before that time. The choice of "Penelope" was a very happy one, as the eternal subject of the neglected woman and fickle husband is bound to appeal to the strong and the pretty sex. Both harvest in its gems of social truths and ample material for musings amusing and sage.

Penelope and Marie Tempest were blended into one; the clever woman of the world who knows everybody's weakness and treats relatives and friends accordingly. Her amiable uncle Devonport she invites with the allurement of "Duchess Anastasia" to meet her father, a mathematician, of mind receives a telegram full of decimals, and her mother, bound in converting the heathen is attracted to her daughter's house with the announcement of "scandal in South African missions." But also there is always one point in which our world wisdom fails us and it is the handling of the creature we love too much; for Penelope, that happens to be her own husband. She has nothing but bitter reproaches for him: does she not fondle him day and night? Much to everybody's surprise, it is the abstract-minded mathematician who solves the psychological problem "Man is a hunter" (as Nietzsche taught us) and what chance do you give him if you are always chasing him? Don't feed him on strawberry ice-cream four times a day, and throw him yourself in the arms of the new woman of his fancies?" Fortunately for Penelope, her rival is a beautiful woman: "Men fall in love and out of love with beauties, but if they take a fancy to a plain woman, then the case is almost hopeless."

Marie Tempest gave a pathetic touch to Penelope when she is left alone after playing bravely the game with her husband. When in company with her parents, her humour, her "impudence" captivates the audience; her whole acting is a marvel of perfect "natural." We liked Mr. Graham Browne's expressive physiognomy as Dr. O'Farrell, the deceitful husband; he seemed to be amused with his own acting without even falling into the excesses of buffoonery. You may imagine the husband's disappointment when he discovers that his wife has played with him; that she knew all about his own comedy of deceitfulness and concealed herself with pretty clothes. Then, he thunders as a righteous man who has got a conscience even when he sins; she is "the immoral creature who prefers clothes to love and looks lightly upon the sacredness of marriage." The scenes and the doctor's shape of conscience were very French indeed and excited fits of merriment.

Mr. Ashton Garry as Professor Golightly was a very respectable shrewd man of knowledge in its best sense. He was the moralizing element of the play. Very Nietzschean was he too when he exclaimed: "Man is by nature a polygamist, therefore twenty women at a time." Mr. Roger Barry made a very elegant man of the world, scratching into family pedigree, and telling our Hongkong tapans, "that only lawyers, officers and ministers are gentlemen. You should have heard the Olympian laughter from the Dress Circle in reply.

Miss Dorothy Hamilton was a very elegant "womanly woman" as Mrs. Ferguson. From allurement and enticement she rose to the height of a jealousy display. The scene in which both rivals shed imaginary tears about the imaginary deceased Mrs. Mack was one of the best in the whole comedy.

Mr. W. Somerset Maugham is a subtle psychologist. The whole play was permeated with axioms proceeding from deep observation. Adrienne's story is eternally true. "One woman's disillusion is always comforted with another man." Mr. Kyle Sylvester was the type of the passive docile patient who still believes in doctors and has faith in medicines. Here came a caricature of "medical" advice. "Eat your bread toasted on one side; you may eat butter and jam with it, but don't put the butter on the same side as the jam!"

Mrs. Doris Gilham gave to the mother's character the traditional old-fashioned stage attitude: a becoming dignity shocked at the cynicism of the new generation. It is a privilege for Hongkong to welcome a star so well supported by a repertoire of plays eternally fresh though twenty years old. The Sherlock Holmes Comedies may be very exciting indeed, but they leave us nothing but nightmares. Here we are given more than 3 hours amusement.

The staging gave the play a very suitable moral atmosphere: it allowed Marie Tempest to display her charm at her best, showing her taste as "femme d'intérieur."

The Wilshire Band played well as usual but we would have preferred

DIRECTION AND POSITION FINDING.

The interception and deciphering of enemy communications is a branch of modern warfare which developed to an astonishing degree during the period when science and engineering were being called upon to solve the urgent problems of the life-and-death struggle that has just closed. In the end both sides realised that it was almost impossible to ensure absolute secrecy in any method of radio-telegraphic transmission—so sensitive did the receiving devices become and so highly developed were the powers of the trained engineers who dealt with the problem. It is obviously of great importance to know, not only what communications are passing between sections of enemy forces, but also the direction from which the radiations proceed. Methods for accomplishing this were already in existence in 1914, but when attempts were made to extend their use and improve sensitivity and accuracy, a number of new difficulties were encountered, and much patient research had to be done before complete success was attained. Naturally the public could not be kept informed of the progress of this work, but some idea of the methods employed and the important results obtained can be gathered from a paper by Captain H. J. Round, read before the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

The principle upon which the direction finder depends is very simple. If a square frame of wire be erected with its plane perpendicular to the ground, then electric waves meeting it will produce oscillating electrical currents in the side of the frame. If the frame be placed broadside on to the advancing waves, equal and opposite effects are produced in the two vertical sides, but if the frame be held on to the waves there is a difference of phase between the currents in the two vertical sides, and hence a resultant current exists, which can be detected by one of the usual devices. Hence by swinging the frame round, the direction of the incident waves can be determined, as it will be in which the plane of the frame is pointing when the effect is a maximum. In practice it is inconvenient to swing a large wire frame, so it is more usual to have two rectangular or quadrilateral frames fixed at right angles to each other, and to connect the lower ends of each to a smaller coil of several turns. These coils are also fixed at right angles to each other, and a separate coil, connected with a sensitive receiving device, is rotated until its sides are parallel to the turns of the coil connected with the large frame which is end on to the advancing waves. The effect is then a maximum, and it is found experimentally, and can be proved from theoretical grounds, that in whatever direction the radiation may be approaching the large main aerials, the small movable coil must, for a maximum effect, occupy such a position with reference to the smaller fixed coils that it is end on to the advancing wave.

Thus the line of the direction of sending is easily obtained, but it will be noticed that there may be a difficulty in deciding the true sense of the motion of the wave, i.e., whether from N. to S. or from S. to N. It was found that a number of causes of error had to be carefully eliminated before good reliable results could be obtained. It is obvious that any lack of equality in effect produced in the two aerial frames, or any other cause of signal variation, would be fatal to a correct estimate of the direction of the advancing wave.

Variable losses in tuning condensers, losses due to the proximity of walls, and other partly conducting masses, and the disposition of leading in wires, all had to be studied, and their disturbing effects removed. The time during which observations were being taken was often very short, as the enemy signallers became aware that their message were being received and frequently changed the wave length, so as to baffle detection. The system according to which the German wave length was periodically changed was eventually discovered, and the messages could then be continuously followed. At first simple forms of receiving circuit were used, but as thermionic valves were developed they were used very considerably, and in the later stages as many as twenty-two valves in cascade were sometimes employed, giving a total amplification of about 500,000.

The well-known variations in signal strength which occur at sunrise and sunset added to the causes of disturbance, and it appears that an electric wave approaching and passing over a coastline is refracted or bent just like a ray of light entering a medium such as water or glass. The value of the refractive index for the coasts of Palestine and Cyprus has been experimentally determined.

The Germans made use of direction-finding stations in order to control the movements of Zeppelins, but the signals which were interchanged were all received by our own stations, and we were able to work out the position of the airships with great accuracy. All the British operators who were engaged on this work seem to feel that the man who controlled the movements of the Zeppelins was surprisingly skillful in disengaging matters when a number of airships were frantically signalling simultaneously for their positions.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING DURING THE WAR.

To replace losses as rapidly as possible it was necessary to develop further the shipbuilding facilities of the country. To this end the Government gave £1,900,000, as free grants in aid to meet expenditure undertaken by shipbuilders in extending their yards. The Committee on National Expenditure report that this procedure was fully justified as the costs of all building and new machinery were, at the time, prohibitive as a commercial investment. In all cases the shipbuilder, to get assistance, had himself to make a very substantial expenditure, the contribution from the Government averaging about 36 per cent. of the total. The policy of building standard ships resulted, it is stated, in a great acceleration in the rate of construction, and facilitated the supply of material, equipment and machinery. The committee report that the shipbuilders gave all possible assistance and readily placed the whole of their resources at the disposal of the Ministry.

Unhappily, they are unable to give a similar testimonial to ship repairers, either masters or men. The former were said in some cases to be "very independent and did not render the Ministry the same assistance as was obtained from the shipbuilders." As for the men at London and Southampton the refusal to undertake piece-work, with the result that vitally important repairs at these ports were "comparatively slow and costly."

The Committee also discuss the national shipyard fiasco, but devote to it only a few paragraphs of their report. The total expenditure on these yards is placed at £6,120,000. Had the scheme been completed there would have been 36 slips in the three yards at Cheshunt, Beachley and Portbury, with an output of 12 ships per week of 10,500 tons each. This would have been a valuable contribution to the construction of the 3,100,000 tons of merchant shipping per annum which was the output aimed at during the later period of the war. The ships were to have been of the "fabricated" type. Of these 42 were ordered of the N type and 11 of the NI type. Of the former six only are being proceeded with, whilst of the latter eight have been built and sold, making a total of 14 either built or building in the National yards. In addition, five are being built elsewhere. It is stated that the type is not so suitable as standard ships under ordinary circumstances, and that the expectation of being able to construct these vessels with a small proportion of skilled labour has not been realised. The cost of a 10,500-ton fabricated ship is said to be £188,000. The Committee report that great confusion was revealed in the accounts relating to these yards for which no adequate excuse was forthcoming. As matters stand the assets should, they state, be realigned and the loss cut. Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Cheshunt yard, but no applicants have yet appeared for the sites at Portbury and Beachley. It will be remembered that the Government offered to transfer these yards to certain Trade Unions on very liberal terms but the offer was declined.—Engineering.

BANKER COMING.

To learn definitely whether or not Japanese bankers desire to enter into working partnership with American, British and French bankers in the Chinese consortium, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York, is on his way to the Far East. On behalf of the American group of bankers, Mr. Lamont will visit Japan first and then China.

The banking representatives have agreed that the operations of the consortium shall not interfere in any respect with private operations in China for the development of individual industrial, commercial and banking projects, but where the general interests of the republic or its provinces are concerned the consortium will attempt to act as a unit and lend its financial aid to China.

In the meantime China will be given an emergency loan, it is reported, of £5,000,000.

In 1918 the present American banking group was organized to handle Chinese loans and this group is now composed of more than thirty members, representing leading banks of this country.

According to an agreement worked out by the bankers of the countries involved as well as their governments, no country will attempt to cultivate special spheres of influence.

It also is agreed that all existing options held by a member of any of the national groups shall, so far as possible, be turned into the consortium as a whole.

Experiments were made with a view to obtaining knowledge of the direction of approaching thunderstorms, and this is a field in which further investigation may be of great value.

GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

That the shipping interests in Germany intend as soon as circumstances permit to revive their former activity and strengthen the national mercantile marine is sufficiently indicated by the action that has been taken by the leading companies in issuing preference shares which are endowed with multiple voting power with the avowed object of preserving the national character of the concerns by preventing foreigners acquiring control by means of shares purchases. Full details of this movement have appeared from time to time in *The Journal of Commerce*. Further information as to the policy which it is proposed to pursue in the immediate future, during what is termed the "transition period," is contained in an article in the "Kohlische Zeitung," which is evidently based on inspiration from well-informed sources.

The transition period, the journal says, between the break up of the German commercial fleet owing to the war and the probability of its gradual reconstruction must be regarded as the time between the present day and the end of 1921. That is to say, will take two years before German shipping can show any real signs of recovery. During that period, says the "Kohlische Zeitung," it will hardly seem to be attractive to German shipowner to invest in newly-built or newly-purchased ships the money which they have earned from charters during the armistice or obtained from the State as compensation for the vessels which they have handed over to the Entente. Under the compensation clause of the Peace Treaty (paragraph 235), Germany, during the years 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, has had to hand over to the Entente Powers twenty millions of marks of such like. The Danzig shipyards have had to stop shipbuilding in the meantime for lack of raw materials, and have gone in for the building of locomotives, as has also the Schichau yard. The number of hands employed at the German yards has, in consequence of all this, dwindled down to about one-third, 25,000 employees against 200,000 rather more than a year ago, and men are being discharged every day. The handing over to the Entente of the 400,000 tons of floating docks, &c., will, it is contended, mean a state next to stagnation within the German shipbuilding industry. Professor Haas's prophecy, that Germany could rebuild her lost fleet within six years is bound to prove very wide of the mark. Piece-work pay has been resumed at one or two of the Hamburg shipyards; the German shipyard at Finkenwerder, which is closely allied with the Hamburg-American Company was the first to make the move, and the Blohm & Voss yard decided to follow the example, two-thirds of the men voting in favour of the system.—Engineering.

This uncertainty, however, is far worse than any transitory period during which they have no ships of their own, because it will not be possible for any ordinary business calculations to be made. But in connection with the question as to whether new ships should or should not be acquired as quickly as possible, there is another point of view that is not without importance. In the immediately ensuing years there is a good deal in the world that may be changed. It is very probable, for example, that the feverish output of ships, it which England and America are palpably striving for the ascendancy, may in a few years have led to an over-production of the world's tonnage, and thereby to considerably lower prices. It is also not impossible that a reduction of working expenses for new vessels, lower wages, cheaper materials and so forth, will further reduce the cost of tonnage. In any case, German shipowners to-day must either buy or buy or build at incomparably higher prices than they may be able to do later.

For shipowners and their business this is a matter of the greatest importance, when one thinks that the present high tension of the freight market will very probably be following within a reasonable period by a decline of freight rates. Foreign owners, who to-day are building at high cost, but who during the war made fabulous profits, so that they could write off practically any amount for depreciation, will be in a position, when freights have fallen, to enter the competitive struggle with ships of a low book value, whereas the Germans have exhausted all their reserves during the war, and must, therefore, strive to enter the campaign with as light a burden as possible.

In the meanwhile German shipping will not rest, and naturally will not leave the whole business to the foreigner without opposition; on the contrary, it will endeavour to ensure for itself a share in the high freight rates prevailing in all the markets of the world, even if it can only be done mainly by chartered tonnage. Naturally, the foreigner will in this way earn a good deal of German money, because ship chartering at the present day is a very costly business in itself, to say nothing of the state of the exchanges. The world's freight markets, however, are and will be for some time so favourable, and the demand for tonnage is so lively that a shipping concern can do good business even at high chartering rates, if it uses the opportunities wisely.

Unfortunately, however, and for some time, the share of German shipping companies in the general carrying business will be only a very modest one. The lion's share will, in the nature of things, fall to foreign owners who, well provided with means, are gradually entering German shipping and establishing services for the carrying of passengers and goods between German and foreign ports. As there can be no change in this for the present, and banking was one of the last activities of the Zeppelins, the German shipping companies can only be desirable for Germany, the German shipping undertakings are making a virtue of necessity when they take over the agencies for foreign com-

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE IN GERMAN SHIPYARDS.

L.C.C. BUYS GERMAN TRANSACTIONS.

TIC SUBMARINE FOR COLLISION.

MELANCHOLY TALE OF A TOWAGE ROPE.

DEUTSCHLAND IN THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

NEW CUNARD VESSELS.

INTERESTING NOMENCLATURE SCHEME.

"FRANCONIA" AND "LACONIA."

"SCYTHIA" AND "SAMARIA."

"AURANIA" AND "ANDRONICA."

"ALBANIA" AND "ASCANIA."

"TIBURIA" AND "TIBURIA."

"SCYLAX" AND "SCYLAX."

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN VENDETTA.

GUESTS MURDERED AT A WEDDING.

Nestling high among the Calabrian Appenines is a little village called Stignano.

An aged dweller in the place known as Tata Simiri had given his daughter, in marriage to a well-to-do Sicilian farmer named Policemi. Late, a young son of theirs went to live with the old man, for his father had been slain in battle on the Carso.

Maria Rosa, the mother, entered into an arrangement with a neighbouring landowner, Pasquale Minici, to act as her steward.

A CUNNING PLOT.

Maria Rosa, still a young and handsome woman, ended by yielding to her steward's solicitations.

In the course of a twelvemonth her entire bank deposit, amounting to several thousand pounds, her lands and cottages, her own family dwelling, together with all its furniture, were cunningly wrested from her.

To allay suspicion Minici pretended to go out to fetch a further supply of choice grapes.

As she passed into the garden the old man fired his gun and wounded her. Her cries led the youngest daughter of Minici to rush upon the scene.

Her appearance was swiftly followed by the same fate. Tata Simiri next crouched behind a low wall in wait for Minici, but the shot only disabled him.

Maria Rosa was carried back to the banquet hall, where she expired. Meantime the old man had fled to the recesses of the mountain, and could not be traced.

Undeterred by the nature of this dual tragedy in his home, Minici resolved to use his murdered lover's money as a dowry for another of his daughters.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

Spending evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

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HONGKONG, 19th MARCH, 1920.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS:
Sterling Exchange 4/11 T. T.
Hongkong Banks, \$60 b. 85/2

MARCH INVESTMENTS:

Canton Ins. 1425 b.

North China Ins. 1160 b.

Union Ins. 1161 b.

Yangtze Ins. 1239 b.

Far Eastern 12 19 b.

FIRE INSURANCE:

China Fire Ins. 1138 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. 8305 b.

SHIPMENTS:

Dredges 835 b.

H.K. Steamboats 870 b.

Indo-China (Pref.) 822 b.

Do. (Ind.) 8208 b.

Shell Ferries 8 23 b. 8331 b.

RAILWAYS:

China Sugars 8205 b.

Malabar Sugars 841 b.

MINING:

Kellon Mining Adm. 1417 b.

Langkata 17 b.

Shanhai Lofts 17 17 b.

Shanhai Explosions 17 17 b.

Bank 81 b.

Tropic Miners 85 b.

U.S. Carparks 30 b.

DOCKS, WHARFS, GODOWNS, &c.

H. & E. Whrds 884 b.

H. & W. Docks 816 b.

Raih Docks 119 b.

New Engineering 8 30 b.

LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS:

Central Estates 8107 b.

Hongkong Hotels 8130 b.

Hongkong Islands 8107 b.

Hongkong 87 b.

Kowloon Islands 850 b.

Kowloon 875 b.

Kowloon 875 b.

Wool Points 868 b.

COTTON MILLS:

Kowloon 875 b.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 18, 19, 20. 25a.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations: the anticyclone is moving slowly eastward, and is probably central over Korea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.03 inches, against an average of 4.75 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 20th.

1.—Hongkong to Gao Rong. E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some drizzling rain or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel. Northerly winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

MARCH 19, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barnstorfer	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
		at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Direction.	
Udovostock	8a.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8a.	—	—	—	—
ri-kodate	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—
Sochi	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—
Shantung	—	—	—	—	—
Osima	—	—	—	—	—
Udovostock	8a.	30.23	47.48	SE 1	b
Swatow	8a.	30.27	47.48	SE 1	b
Bangkok	—	—	—	—	—
Luang	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	8a.	30.23	45.100	SE 1	r
Dzjiaof	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Pk.	7a.	30.18	45.100	SE 1	r
Amoy	8a.	30.03	50.94	SE 4	o
Swatow	8a.	30.04	55.98	SE 4	o
Taihoku	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	—	—	—	—	—
Kochia	—	—	—	—	—
Pescodore	—	—	—	—	—
Caston	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Day Rock	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—
Fukien	—	—	—	—	—
Holhow	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7a.	29.93	66.100	SE 2	r
Tourape	—	—	—	—	—
C. S. James	—	—	—	—	—
Apari	6a.	28.91	72.91	SE 5	o
Daguan	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—
Lorapai	—	—	—	—	—
Macau	—	—	—	—	—
Doloi	—	—	—	—	—
Serape	—	—	—	—	—
Cuan	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	8a.	29.78	78.91	SE 4	o

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 19, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

3. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

4. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

5. STATE OF WEATHER, b fine, v. c. detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

6. RAIN IN INCHES, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yards add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 20 to 26, 1920.

Date	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Mean	Height	Mean	Height
Mon.	8a.	10.914	10.914	10.914
Tue.	9a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Wed.	10a.	10.946	10.946	10.946
Thur.	11a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Fri.	12a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Sat.	13a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Sun.	14a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Mon.	15a.	10.946	10.946	10.946
Tue.	16a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Wed.	17a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Thur.	18a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Fri.	19a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Sat.	20a.	10.946	10.946	10.946
Sun.	21a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Mon.	22a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Tue.	23a.	10.944	10.944	10.944
Wed.	24a.	10.945	10.945	10.945
Thur.	25a.	10.944	10.944	10.944

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock lighthouse is restored.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 19. Manila and U.S.A.—Per ECUADOR. SATURDAY, March 20. Europe via NETHERLANDS—Per SANTHIA. U.S.A.—Canada and Shanghai—Per MELTHEVEN. SUNDAY, March 21. Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO MARU. Shanghai—Per SUNNING. WEDNESDAY, March 24. Japan—Per SHINYO MARU. TUESDAY, March 30. Bombay & Straits—TENSHIN MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 19. Dairen—Per HINLEY. 3 p.m. Amoy—Per HONG YAN. 5 p.m. Straits and Bangkok—Per TOYODA MARU. 5 p.m. Bangkok, Cayton, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhamakkad, Bombay and Aden—Per SAIGON MARU. 5 p.m. SATURDAY, March 20. Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO & COLORADO SPRINGS. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m. Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta and Aden—Per ARRAGON APCAR, Noon. Shanghai and North China—Per YING CHOW. 3 p.m. Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per KWONGSANG. 5 p.m. Haiphong—Per SONG MA. 5 p.m. SUNDAY, March 21. Philippines Islands—Shanghai via North China, Japan via Tokyo—Central, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—Per TAJIMA MARU. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. MONDAY, March 22. Saigon—Per JACON. 11 a.m. Chefoo and Laiyen—Per HSIN PING ON. Noon. TUESDAY, March 23. Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—Per HANOI. 8 a.m. Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHEW, 8 a.m. Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU. 10 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per MORAIATA. Noon. JAPAN, N.Y. a.s. TAMIA MARU. 8 p.m. Philipps Islands—Per TAMING. 3 p.m. THURSDAY, March 25. Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMIA MARU. 10 a.m. Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING. 11 a.m. FRIDAY, March 26. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG. Noon. SUNDAY, March 28. Philippines Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per TANGO MARU. Registration 8 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. B.I. & A.L. a.s. *Arratoon* *Apear* left Amoy for this port on the 18th instant at a.m. and is due here on the 19th instant at about noon. The N.Y. a.s. *Shiyei Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nioji for this port on the 14th March and is expected here on the 18th March. The C.M.S.S. Co. a.s. *Nanking* sailed from Shanghai this morning and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon, March 20. The P. & O. B.I. & A.L. a.s. *Ma-tao* left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant at, and is due here on the 21st instant at about p.m. G. R. STEWART Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Volunteer Corps, Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

NOTICES.

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